

of this courthouse really represents an opportunity to have that story told over and over again to people for whom it will continue to have meaning for generations to come.

I thank the gentleman for this opportunity.

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Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. LOU STOKES, one of America's great legislators and leaders, the dean of the Ohio delegation we are so proud of and the brother of Carl Stokes.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], for yielding to me. I will just take a moment or two.

First, I want to thank Mr. GILCREST, the chairman of the committee, for bringing this resolution to the floor naming the new Federal building in Cleveland after my late brother Ambassador Carl B. Stokes. Second, I want to thank Mr. TRAFICANT, the ranking member of the committee, for his actions in making this resolution possible today and for the actions that he has taken to bring it forth to the floor.

I also want to thank my good friend and colleague from Cleveland, OH, Mr. LATOURETTE, the sponsor of this legislation, and all of those who joined as cosponsors of the legislation, along with all of my colleagues who have taken time out of their busy schedules to eulogize my brother in the very elegant and eloquent manner in which he has been eulogized from this floor today.

I shall not endeavor in any respect to add to those eulogies. I think that the individuals who have spoken here today have certainly been far more eloquent than I. Suffice it to say that I want to express to each and every one of you my personal and heartfelt appreciation and for the honor that you have given not only the memory and legacy of my brother Carl but also the honor you pay the Stokes family and what we have tried to represent in terms of our careers.

Carl and I were both fortunate enough to have a mother who believed fervently in this country, and though she was a woman who was relegated to poverty and who herself only had an 8th grade education, she had great faith in this country and she had great faith that given an education, her two boys could become whoever they wanted to be in this country. Of course, in her wildest dreams she never anticipated that either one of us would do more than acquire the dream she had, and that dream was that we would both acquire high school diplomas.

That was her dream. She knew she could never send these two boys to college because of her poverty-stricken condition, a mother who was a domestic worker, one who was also on welfare. But she thought if she could just

get that diploma, that these two boys could be somebody. Those were the words she preached to us all the time: Be somebody, get an education, get something in your head so you do not have to work with your hands the way I worked with my hands all of my life.

Carl, who was a dropout from high school, later came out of the service and saw that I had gone to college and he, too, followed me then to take advantage of the GI bill. Of course the rest is history. Carl loved this country. He loved the opportunity that he was given in this country, in spite of circumstances of birth, to become the outstanding person that he was in his lifetime. So I thank you for recognizing his contributions during the course of his life and express my heartfelt appreciation to all of you for the honors you have paid the Stokes family.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, being from Youngstown, OH, some 65 miles away, I remember that race for mayor. I believe that mayor's race is one of the most significant political events in our Nation's history.

People in Youngstown, OH went to Cleveland and helped to campaign, not just black people, white people as well. The Stokes family has been known for fairness. Color has never had anything to do with it. I once was on trail for my life, literally, and I was acquitted. I got a little note in the mail from Carl Stokes. He said, "Congratulations. Go to law school." That is all he said.

It was evident that he was not only a good politician but he followed current events and he became one of the strongest political forces in Ohio history, perhaps only surpassed by his very humble brother here. But I would just like to say that when he was elected, he was not just elected. He defeated, as Mr. LATOURETTE has said, the grandson of a U.S. President, Seth Taft, and that let all minorities in America know that the system can work, that you have to work at it. There was history made in Cleveland, great history that we are all proud of.

As a result, we are all here tonight because we are proud of the designation of this courthouse being named after our great former Mayor Carl B. Stokes.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCREST].

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES], his eloquence is evident as a result of the love and friendship he has for his brother and his mother.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4133

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse to be constructed at the corner of superior and Huron Roads, in Cleveland, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4133.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

VACATING THIRD READING AND PASSAGE OF H.R. 3576, ROBERT KURTZ RODIBAUGH UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings of Thursday, September 26, 1996, whereby the bill (H.R. 3576) to designate the United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, IN, as the "Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh United States Courthouse," was read a third time and passed, be vacated and I ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the third reading and passage of H.R. 3576 of yesterday are vacated.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCREST].

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, there were some technical changes. We have no objection. We hope that everyone supports the bill.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse".

Mr. GILCHREST (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, as the 'Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MEMORIAL

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Resources be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 70) authorizing the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr. in the District of Columbia or its environs, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object, and I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] to explain the bill.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to bring House Joint Resolution 70 to the House floor. This legislation would authorize the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in the District of Columbia.

I particularly want to thank Subcommittee Chairman JIM HANSEN, Resources Committee Chairman DON YOUNG, and Ranking Minority Member GEORGE MILLER for their support and their assistance in moving this bill through the House.

As the sponsor of the resolution, I am enthusiastic about the memorial, and I

am committed to seeing it built. I would like to recognize the other chief sponsor of this resolution, Congressman JULIAN DIXON, and the men of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, in particular George Sealy and Al Bailey, for their vision to create a memorial to one of our truly great Americans. This memorial will stand as a testament to the tireless efforts of these men of distinction and serve as an inspiration to residents of the area and visitors to our Nation's Capital.

No American has addressed the social and economic problems of our Nation as effectively as Dr. King. His principles of nonviolence are known throughout the world and have had a profound impact on our country. This doctrine earned him the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1964.

Alpha Phi Alpha, which Dr. King joined in 1952, is one of the oldest predominantly African-American fraternities in the Nation. Alpha Phi Alpha has 700 chapters in 42 States, and its members include some of the most prominent leaders and distinguished public officials within the United States. The fraternity wishes to honor Dr. King's remarkable role with a memorial in the Nation's Capital. The memorial will provide a tangible recognition that will assist in passing Dr. King's message from generation to generation.

The building of the memorial will be supported entirely through private contributions. House Joint Resolution 70 provides that no U.S. funds be used to pay for costs incurred for design, installation, construction or maintenance of the memorial. Rather, Alpha Phi Alpha will organize a nationwide design competition and lead private fundraising efforts to pay for all phases of the monument's establishment.

Mr. Speaker, a King memorial is long overdue. A King memorial would be a place of hope where all Americans ever after can contemplate King's words and deeds and act upon them.

My thanks also to Sandy Zimmet of my staff and all those who helped shepherd this bill to passage.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. DIXON].

(Mr. DIXON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I join with the distinguished gentleman from Maryland in this resolution. I particularly want to congratulate her for diligently pursuing what I think is a very, very important and historic resolution.

As she pointed out, this will not cost the Federal Government money. It is a program of the oldest African American fraternity in the country, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, of which Dr. King was a distinguished member, and I am proud to also be a member of.

It seems fitting that this fraternity now make the effort and a contribution to the Federal enclave by raising funds

for a memorial to remind people of his nonviolent positions and the contributions he has made to the history of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 70, which authorizes the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr. on Federal land in the District of Columbia.

No figure in American history has embodied more genuinely the spirit of unity and cooperation which is so desperately needed to address the social and economic problems faced by our Nation. Dr. King challenged us to envision a country, indeed a world, in which justice and peace prevail among all people.

Under the measure, Alpha Phi Alpha would be authorized to establish this memorial as a tangible recognition of Dr. King's remarkable role in the history of this country. The fraternity will be solely responsible for the financing of the King Memorial, with no Federal funds involved in its construction.

The monument would demonstrate our renewed commitment to ensuring equal justice for all Americans and improving the social and economic conditions which have spawned hopelessness among millions of disenfranchised citizens.

It is time we have a memorial that will encourage visitors to our Nation's Capital to reflect upon Dr. King's contributions and I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I just want to express my appreciation on behalf of all those who will have the benefit of seeing this memorial once it is in place. I express my appreciation to the gentlewoman from Maryland for her initiation of this very worthy piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 70

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor Martin Luther King, Jr.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to provide standards for placement of commemorative works on certain Federal lands in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes" approved November 14, 1986 (40 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.).

SEC. 2. PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.

The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the memorial. No Federal funds may be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial.

SEC. 3. DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.

If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount provided for in section 8(b) of the Act referred to